

« Ča'adai » : reading of « Čayatai » by the transcribers of the *Secret History*.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

*Ča'adai, *Ča'atai : Mongolian -γ- can represent a real -γ- or an intervocalic hiatus of this type.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

« Ča'adai aqa » : respectfully for Čayatai in the *Secret History*.
See CIAGATAI, p. 252.

« Ča'alun » : reading of the feminine name formed with *čayān* and *-lun* by the transcribers of the *Secret History*.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

Čabar or Čapar : Qaidu's eldest son.
See CAIDU, p. 128.

Čabui : Qubilai's consort (not « Janui » as in *Oh*, nor « Jamui » as in *Y*, II).
See FACFUR, p. 659.

Čabui : (Rašidu-'d-Dīn) head of Qubilai's second *ordo*; the name remains unexplained.
See CUBLAI, p. 567.

Čabui : was promoted Empress (*Huang-hou*) in 1260 and died in 1281.
See CUBLAI, p. 568.

Čabui-ḡatun (?) : one of the four *ordos* of Mongka.
See CINGHIS, p. 338.

čadır : tent in Mongolian.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.

čay-un törö : (or *otürü*) in the Ulān-Bātor ms. for the title given to Tāmüjin.
See CINGHIS, p. 292.

čay-un *otürü* : (or *otörö*) in the Ulān-Bātor ms. for the title given to Tāmüjin.
See CINGHIS, p. 292.

Č

« Čayā dai » : another reading for « Čayātai », they are indistinguishable in Mongolian script.
See CIAGATAI, p. 251.

Čayan-balyasun : Mongolian equivalent of the Turkish form : Aq-baliq.
See ACBALEC MANGI, p. 8.

« Čayan-balyasun » : in Ho-pei, as well as in Kan-su.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.

« Čayan-ḡang » : in Yün-nan, as well as in Kan-su.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.

Čayan-nör : might be supposed to be the Čayan-nör of the Ordos.
See CACCIA MODUN, p. 118.

Čayān : who translated various works from Chinese into Mongol and vice versa, was the son of a man from Balkh.
See BALC, p. 72.

Čayān : in his biography, was sent to enter Ning-hsia.
See CINGHIS, p. 311.

Čayān : Mong., « the white », bestowed on a Tangutan.
See COGATAI, p. 396.

Čayān ärgä : given as the place of Chinghiz-khan's tomb.
See CINGHIS, p. 348.

Čayān-ärgi : « White Steep bank »; this may be the reading for « Čayān ärgä ».
See CINGHIS, p. 348.

Čayān-balyasun.
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.

Čayān-balyasun : = « Tsagan balgassu », long supposed to be the place of Polo's Čayān-nör.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 248.

čayān ḡär : « the white tent (or chamber) », where nobles or princes sought refuge.
See CINGHIS, p. 351.

Čayān-ḡoto : wrongly supposed to be the place of the ruins of Polo's Čayān-nör.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 248.

Čayān-ḡang : « White-ḡang », are named Ch'a-han-chang in the *YS*. The administrative title of the « official in charge of the people of Čayān-ḡang » was created in 1254.
See CARAGIAN, p. 171.

Čayān-ḡang : (Ch'a-han-Chang) Hüḡäči was sent to govern it in 1267.
See COGACIN, p. 394.

Čayān-ḡang : Mongol name of a Yünnanese tribe.
See COGACIN, p. 395.

Čayān-ḡang : Barbarians (Man) of Qara-ḡang.
See IACI, p. 745.

čayān naiman ḡär : « Naimankürä » is not due to a later confusion with this.
See CINGHIS, p. 350.

Čayān-na'ur : (> Čayān-nör) « Ciagannor » has long been recognized to be this name.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 246.

« Čayān-näür » : in Mongol times, a Čayān-nör is mentioned in Persia.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 247.

Čayān-nāwūr : by Rašidu-'d-Dīn, name of the Čayān-nör of « Tangut ».
See CIAGANNOR, p. 257.

Čayān-nör : this is « Ciagannor ».
See CIAGANNOR, p. 246.

Čayān-nör : the name is fairly common. Two of them are mentioned in North China in Polo's time; one was in « Tangut » and its location is still doubtful. We can reach a